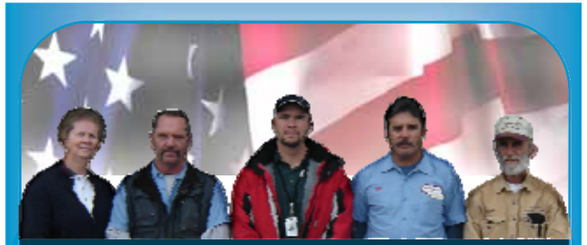
Mission Statement



Left to Right: Sandy Smith, Karl Drewes, Tyler Pugsley, Rene Cedillo and Bob Gates

The mission of the Brigham City Water Department is to provide safe culinary water to the citizens of Brigham City and surrounding communities with the commitment to the administration and public to properly handle funds and resources in a manner that promotes trust, integrity and service.

Please Attend

Brigham City holds City Council Meetings on the 1st 3rd & 5th Thursdays of each month at 7:00 pm at 20 North Main Street where topics concerning matters related to Brigham City's water and water projects may be discussed. Public Advisory Board Utility Meetings will be held as needed. Brigham City's Office Hours are 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Nate Lee, Trevor Nelson, Shaun Bess

CONTACT US

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WATER QUALITY REPORT

BRIGHAM CITY CORPORATION

2005

Based on continued monitoring and testing, once again, we are pleased to report that our drinking water is in compliance with all Federal and State requirements.

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report affords us the opportunity to provide you with some important information regarding Brigham City's culinary water system.

What's Inside?

This Annual Drinking Water Quality report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Brigham City Water Department consistently monitors its drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Additional non-required testing is performed throughout the system to ensure the water delivered to you continually meets State and Federal Standards.

Connections

Brigham's water distribution system consists of approximately 120 miles of distribution and transmission lines with over 600 fire hydrants and 5,438 water service connections.

Aquifer Project

Brigham City Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project is in full operation. This Aquifer Storage and Recovery helps replenish and improve the quality of our drinking water in three of our Inter-City Wells. The injection cycle is anticipated to go from December 2005 thru April 2006. The quantity of water injected during this period will be 350 million gallons. If you have any questions concerning our ASR Program please feel free to contact Brigham City Water Department. We are happy to help in any way possible.

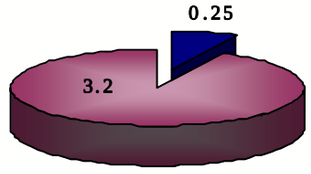
Source Protection Plan

In 2005, our Spring Sources produced 3.2 billion gallons of water and our culinary wells produced .25 billion gallons. Each source has a state approved Source Water Protection Plan, that defines our water source protection areas. The State Division of Drinking Water has issued Brigham City waivers, exempting them from certain chemical testing because these chemicals are not used nor stored in areas around our drinking water sources.

Brigham City's Water Sources (Classified as Groundwater Sources)

Wells (Mantua Valley)	Wells (Inter City Wells)	Springs
Mantua East Well	Cemetery Well #1	Rock Spring
Mantua West Well	Cemetery Well #2	East Halling
Peter Jensen Well	Intermountain Well #2	Peter Jensen Spring
	Cooley Well (Brigham City)	Birch Spring
		Olsen Spring
		West Halling Spring
		Flat Bottom Canyon

WATER PRODUCTION (BILLIONS)



CONSTITUANT TABLE

You can see a full version of this report on our web site at www.brighamcity.utah.gov

Contaminant	Viol. Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples			2005	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive			2005	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.0-5.6	**NTU**	**N/A**	5	2004	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-2	pCi/1	0	15	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters*	N	2	pCi/L	0	50	2004	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*__Beta/photon emitters:__ The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta/photon emitters.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	1100-4800	ppt	0	1000	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	30-60	ppb	2000	2000	2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND-5	ppb	100	100	2004	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% results # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a.137 b.0	ppb	1300	1300	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	100-1400	ppb	4000	4000	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead 90% results # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. ND b.0	ppb	0	15	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	600/1900	ppb	10000	10000	2004	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-1800	ppt	50	50	2004	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	7-12	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	10-18	ppm	500*	500	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids	N	84-290	ppm	1000**	1000**	2004	Erosion of natural deposits

What's in my water?

Brigham City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State regulations. The following table shows the detection of the following constituents in your water for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2005. It is important to note, none of these were in excess of the safe limit as determined by the EPA. Many other regulated and unregulated constituents were tested for but no detects were found. To see a complete list of all constituents tested for contact Tyler Pugsley at 723-1482.

In the table to the left, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Level Detected - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates "may" seem out of date.

*If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used.

**If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.

Fluoride

Brigham City adjusts its fluoride level to its culinary drinking water to augment dental care. The daily average of fluoride in the water for the year 2005 was 910 ppb (parts per billion). The suggested fluoride range from the American Academy of Pediatrics is a low of 600 ppb with a maximum contaminant level (MCL) not to exceed 4000 ppb. During the 2005 calendar year the fluoridation system was in operation 81% of the time. The 19% of non operation was attributed to equipment maintenance.

Due to the sources being located in remote and protected areas, it has been determined that we have a low susceptibility to contamination from contaminants such as oils, antifreeze, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. More information regarding the "Drinking Water Source Protection Plans" is available at the Brigham City Offices, Box Elder County Health Department, Brigham City Library and Brigham City Water Department.

Disinfection

Disinfection of our culinary water supply is by chlorination. Tests results for chlorine residuals range between .14 ppm to .43 ppm. Chlorination helps control microbiological contaminants (Total Coliform / Fecal Coliform) which are monitored regularly throughout the Brigham City Culinary Water Distribution System.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).